

A. Claims 1, 2, 13, 18 and 21 Are Not Anticipated By Japanese Publication JP 07-297035.

The Examiner has rejected claim 1, 2, 13, 18 and 21 as supposedly being anticipated by Japanese Publication JP 07-297035 (the '035 publication). The Examiner bears the burden of establishing that the '035 publication discloses each and every element of claims 1, 2, 13, 18 and 21. The Examiner cannot meet his burden without providing an English language translation of the '035 publication. If an Examiner uses a foreign reference as a basis to reject claims, the Examiner should obtain a translation of the reference and provide it to the Applicants. *Ex parte Gavin*, 62 USPQ 2d 1680, 1684 (BPAI 2001). Thus, the Examiner should either withdraw all rejections based on the '035 publication or provide an English language translation of the '035 publication.

Moreover, the '035 publication fails to disclose amended claim 1's requirements of an input coaxial cable and an output coaxial cable. The '035 publication also fails to disclose amended claim 1's requirement of a ground block electrically coupling the input coaxial cable to the output coaxial cable. The '035 publication also fails to disclose amended claim 1's requirement of a grounding conductor forming a choke and having one end electrically coupled to the ground block and a second end electrically coupled to a ground reference source. Thus, the '035 publication does not anticipate claim 1.

Claim 2 and newly added claims 23 and 24 depend from claim 1 and are therefore not anticipated by the '035 publication for at least the same reasons claim 1 is not anticipated.

Claim 13, as amended, is directed to a system comprising, among other things, a coaxial network adapted and configured for transmission of two-way RF signals. The '035 publication fails to disclose a coaxial network adapted and configured for transmission of two-way RF signals. Thus, the '035 publication does not anticipate claim 13.

Claim 18 is directed to a method of reducing RF interference on a coaxial network. The coaxial network has at least one coaxial cable having a coaxial shield with the shield being grounded at the second site through a ground wire connected between the shield and a ground reference source. The method comprises the step of connecting an RF choke in series with the shield and the ground reference source. Claim 21 is similar to claim 18, but is directed to a method of minimizing ferrite magnetization caused by impulsive current in a coaxial network ground path.

The '035 publication fails to disclose the methods of claims 18 and 21. In particular, the '035 publication fails to disclose modifying an existing coaxial network which initially has a ground wire connected between the shield and a ground reference source. The '035 publication fails to disclose claim 18's and claim 21's requirements of modifying an existing network by inserting a choke. Thus, claims 18 and 21 are not anticipated by the '035 publication.

Newly added claim 27 depends from claim 18 and is therefore not anticipated by the '035 publication for the same reason claim 18 is not anticipated.

**B. Claims 13, 16, 18 and 21 Are Not Anticipated By
Aceves U.S. Patent 2,002,844.**

Claim 13, as amended, is directed to a system comprising, among other things, a coaxial network adapted and configured for transmission of two-way RF signals. The Aceves patent discloses a radio receiving system. The Aceves patent fails to disclose a coaxial network adapted and configured for transmission of two-way RF signals. Thus, the Aceves patent does not anticipate claim 13.

Claim 16 depends from claim 13. Thus, claim 16 is not anticipated by the Aceves patent for the same reasons claim 13 is not anticipated. Claim 16 further requires the RF choke to attenuate RF signals in a frequency band from approximately 5 MHz to approximately 42 MHz. The Examiner interprets the Aceves patent as teaching that the coil 11 attenuates frequencies of greater than 3 MHz. Regardless, a disclosure of greater than 3 MHz is not a disclosure of an RF choke attenuating RF signals in a frequency band from approximately 5 MHz to approximately 42 MHz. Thus, for this additional reason, claim 16 is not anticipated by the Aceves patent.

The Aceves patent does not disclose the methods of claims 18 and 21. In particular, the Aceves patent fails to disclose modifying an existing coaxial network which initially has a ground wire connected between the shield and a ground reference source. The Aceves patent fails to disclose claim 18's and claim 21's requirements of modifying an existing network by inserting a choke. Thus, claims 18 and 21 are not anticipated by the Aceves patent.

C. Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 20 Are Not Anticipated By The Aceves Patent.

Claim 1 requires an input coaxial cable, an output coaxial cable, a ground block electrically coupling the input coaxial cable to the output coaxial cable, and a grounding conductor forming a choke and having one end electrically coupled to the ground block and a second end electrically coupled to a ground reference source. These requirements of claim 1 are not disclosed or suggested by the Aceves patent. Thus, the Aceves patent does not make obvious claim 1.

Claim 1 further requires the grounding conductor to be wound about or through a ferrite form. The Aceves patent fails to disclose or suggest a ferrite form. The Examiner asserts that ferrite forms are conventional. Regardless of whether the Examiner's assertion is correct, it is irrelevant as to whether the Aceves patent makes obvious claim 1. To make a prima facie case of obviousness, the Examiner must show evidence of some motivation or suggestion for modifying the Aceves radio receiving system. The Examiner has provided no evidence. For this additional reason, the obviousness rejection of claim 1 should be withdrawn.

Claims 2 and 4-6 depend from claim 1 and are therefore not made obvious by the Aceves patent for the same reasons that claim 1 is not made obvious. Claims 4, 5 and 6 are also not made obvious because the Aceves patent fails to disclose or suggest: an RF filter adapted to attenuate RF signals in a frequency band from approximately 5 MHz to approximately 42 MHz (claim 4); a ferrite form of type 77 ferrite material (claim 5); a grounding conductor constructed of at least 14 gauge copper wire (claim 6).

Claims 14, 15 and 17 depend from claim 13. Claim 13 is neither anticipated nor made obvious by the Aceves patent. Thus, claims 14, 15 and 17 are also not made obvious. The Examiner has also not met his burden of providing evidence for modifying the Aceves radio system. Thus, the rejections of claims 14, 15 and 17 should be withdrawn.

Claims 19 and 20 depend from claim 18, which is neither anticipated nor made obvious by the Aceves patent. Thus, claims 19 and 20 are not made obvious by the Aceves patent.

D. Claims 4-6, 14-17, 19 and 20 Are Not Made Obvious By The '035 Publication.

Claims 4-6 depend from claim 1. The requirements of claim 1 are neither disclosed nor suggested by the '035 publication. Thus, claims 4-6 are not made obvious by the '035 publication. The Examiner has also not met his burden of providing evidence for modifying the '035 publication. Without providing an English language translation, the Examiner cannot even prove what the '035 patent discloses. Thus, the rejections of claims 4-6 should be withdrawn.

Claims 14-17 depend from claim 13. The requirements of claim 13 are neither disclosed nor suggested by the '035 publication. Thus, claims 14-17 are not made obvious by the '035 publication. The Examiner has also not met his burden of providing evidence for modifying the '035 publication. Without providing an English language translation, the Examiner cannot even prove what the '035 patent discloses. Thus, the rejections of claims 14-17 should be withdrawn.

Claims 19 and 20 depend from claim 18. The requirements of claim 18 are neither disclosed nor suggested by the '035 publication. Thus, claims 19 and 20 are not made obvious by the '035 publication. The Examiner has also not met his burden of providing evidence for modifying the '035 publication. Without providing an English language translation, the Examiner cannot even prove what the '035 patent discloses. Thus, the rejections of claims 19 and 20 should be withdrawn.

E. Claims 1-22 Are Not Made Obvious By The Viewsonics Reference And Japanese Publication 4-154203.

The Examiner has provided no English language translation of Japanese Publication 4-154203 (the '203 publication). The Examiner has also provided no motivation, suggestion, or teaching in these references or in the prior art itself for combining these references. Thus, the Examiner has not met his burden of showing that the Viewsonics reference and the '203 publication are even properly combined. Accordingly, the Examiner should withdraw the obviousness rejections based on the combination of the Viewsonics reference and the '203 publication.

F. Newly Added Claims 23-27 Are Patentable Over The Prior Art Of Record.

Claims 23 and 24 depend from claim 1 and are therefore patentable over the prior art for the same reasons that claim 1 is patentable.

Claim 25 is of the same scope as claim 7 (before the amendment of claim 1), but in independent form. The prior art of record fails to disclose or suggest the

- requirements of claim 26. In particular, the prior art of record fails to disclose or suggest a filter comprising, among other things, a terminal coupler as required by claim 25.

Claim 26 requires a coaxial network comprising a television and a coaxial cable operatively coupled to the television, a ground reference source, and a filter for reducing RF interference on the coaxial network. The prior art of record fails to disclose or suggest these requirements of claim 26.

Claim 27 depends from claim 18 and is therefore patentable over the prior art for the same reasons claim 18 is patentable.

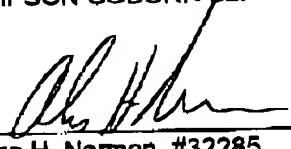
G. Conclusion.

For the foregoing reasons, the pending claims are patentable over the prior art of record.

Respectfully submitted,

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Marked-up Version Showing Changes To Claims

1 (thrice amended). A system [filter for reducing RF interference on a coaxial network, the filter] comprising:

an input coaxial cable comprising an inner conductor and an outer shield, the inner conductor of the input coaxial cable having opposite first and second inner conductor ends, the outer shield of the input coaxial cable having opposite first and second outer shield ends;

an output coaxial cable comprising an inner conductor and an outer shield, the inner conductor of the output coaxial cable having opposite first and second inner conductor ends, the outer shield of the output coaxial cable having opposite first and second outer shield ends;

a ground block comprising an electrical connector electrically coupling the second inner conductor end of the input coaxial cable to the first inner conductor end of the output coaxial cable and electrically coupling the second outer shield end of the input coaxial cable to the first outer shield end of the output coaxial cable;

a ferrite form; [and]

a ground reference source; and

a grounding conductor having first and second grounding conductor ends, the grounding conductor being wound about or through the ferrite form thereby creating a choke in series between the first grounding conductor end and the second grounding conductor end, the first grounding conductor end being electrically coupled to the ground block in a manner such that the first grounding conductor end is electrically

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coupled to the second outer shield end of the input coaxial cable and electrically
coupled to the first outer shield end of the output coaxial cable, the second grounding
conductor end being electrically coupled to the [; and a terminal coupler provided at one
of the conductor ends for electrically coupling the choke between a coaxial network
ground block and a] ground reference source.

2 (amended). The [filter] system of Claim 1 wherein;
the input and output coaxial cables comprise parts of a coaxial network;
the ferrite form and the grounding conductor comprise parts of an RF filter;
the [solid] grounding conductor [is] being configured to function as a ground for the
coaxial network and to attenuate [the] RF interference.

Please cancel claim 3 without prejudice.

4 (twice amended). The [filter] system of Claim [3] 2 wherein the [ferrite form]
RF filter attenuates RF signals in a frequency band from approximately 5 MHz to
approximately 42 MHz.

5 (twice amended). The [filter] system of Claim [3] 2 wherein the ferrite form
is constructed of type 77 ferrite material.

6 (amended). The [filter] system of Claim 5 wherein the grounding conductor
is constructed of at least 14 gauge copper wire.

Please cancel claims 7-12 without prejudice.

13 (amended). [An improved coaxial network for transmission of two-way RF signals, the] A system comprising:

a coaxial network adapted and configured for transmission of two-way RF signals, the network having at least one coaxial cable traversing a distance between a first site and a second site, the coaxial cable having an outer shield; and

an RF choke connected in series between a ground reference source and the coaxial cable outer shield.

14 (amended). The system [coaxial network] of Claim 13 wherein the RF choke comprises a ferrite form and a solid conductor, the conductor being wound about the ferrite form.

15 (amended). The system [coaxial network] of Claim 13 wherein the RF choke comprises a ferrite form adapted so that it can be placed around a ground wire.

16 (amended). The system [coaxial network] of Claim 13 wherein the RF choke attenuates RF signals in a frequency band from approximately 5 MHz to approximately 42 MHz.

17 (amended). The system [coaxial network] of Claim 14 wherein the ferrite form is constructed of type 77 [or similar performing material] ferrite material.

Please cancel claim 22 without prejudice.

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